Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1835. NUMBER 44

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

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Speech of Mr. HOLT, of Kentucky, in the Baltimore Convention, May 22, 1835.

Mr. HOLT, of Kentucky, then rose and addressed the Convention as follows:—Mr. President—The gentleman who has just taken his seat, has announced, as the organ of the Virginia Delegation, that they cannot, nor can their constituents acquiesce in the nomination just made by this Convention, of R. M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency; and he has placed that secession from the popular will here expressed, upon the ground that this distinguished citizen of the West, does not support the republican faith as understood by Virginia.—Sir, I have heard this declaration with equal surprise and regret. I know not what constitutes republicanism, in the estimation of Virginia, and the gentleman has not thought proper to inform us. But I do know something of the history and character of the illustrious patriot and hero, whose devotion to Democratic principles has been so unexpectedly and wantonly assailed. Who is he? If, Mr. President, you could at this moment transport yourself "to the far West," you would find upon one of her green and sunny fields, surrounded by the implements of husbandry, a personage whose plain and simple garb, whose frank, and cordial, and unostentatious bearing would tell you that he had sprung from the people—that he was still one of them, and that his heart, in all its recollections, its hopes and its sympathies, was blended with the fortunes of the toiling million. But, sir, his scarred and shattered frame and limping gait would tell you, too, that the story of his life was not confined to a mere recital of household hospitalities or neighborhood charities. That story is no legend of obscure or doubtful authenticity—it lingers not alone in the kindly bosoms of friends, but every tongue in the Republic can give it utterance, and the brightest pages in your country's history, have caught the lustre from its glowing record. When the nation was agonizing and bleeding at every pore, when war had desolated, with fire and sword, your northern frontier, and the best blood in the land had been vainly spilt upon its plains, he left the warm halls of Congress for the bleak winds of the Canadas; and waiting for no summons of the recruiting officer, he rallied about him the chivalry of his State, and dashed with his gallant volunteers to the scene of hostilities, resolved to perish or retrieve the national honor. With daring impetuosity, he pursued and overtook the enemy—threw himself, like a thunderbolt of war into the thickest of the fight—fought hand to hand, and eye to eye with the Briton, and his savage myrmidons—poured out his blood like water—triumphed and returned, loaded with the richest trophies of the campaign. Sir, his deeds rely not for recollection or blazonry upon musty records, nor yet upon caucus or convention addresses—they have been spoken in the thunders of victorious battle—they have been written upon the hacked and broken armor of his country's invaders. His life has been one of unfaltering, unswerving devotion to freedom and to the people. The people "love him because he first loved them." His popularity rests upon no calculation of political changes. It is not seated in the arithmetic, but in the deep and ardent affections of his country.

It is not intriguers, nor President-makers, nor the starched, strutting, brainless aristocrats of your villages, that rally around him. No! It is the enlightened, liberal, laboring people, whom he has served. It is the mechanics—the bold and hardy yeomanry, who are their country's pride in peace, its bulwark in war—men of the ploughshare and the pruning knife, who, amid the late "panic" which spread dismay and consternation from one end of the Union to the other, stood firm as the seated hills—still planting their crops, and hailing the storm and the calm as equally commissioned to bless them:—Men, sir, who were dependent for no bank facilities, who drew upon no heartless corporation, but upon the God that made them—and they were answered in the sunshine and the shower. Their flocks sported in beauty and in gladness through their smiling fields—their harvests were ripened—their granaries filled. To *these* they looked for nurture—for protection to the brooding wings of the Almighty; and under their shadow, and amid the household idols that blessed their domestic hearths, in the pride and unsullied nobility of their nature, they vowed "eternal hostility to every kind of tyranny that can oppress the mind of man." Under the influence of this high and holy resolve, the Bank, with all its train of intrigues and profligacies, has gone to the wall, and a peal of popular triumph has been shouted at the polls, which will ring, I trust with sickening agony in the ears of purse-proud usurpation, for an age to come.

These are the men, Mr. President, that have demanded and will sustain the nomination of the distinguished personage to whose character and patriotic daring I have just referred. His fame, like that of our venerable Chief Magistrate, spreads every where—alike in the wilderness and in the "city full"—penetrating into the far valleys, climbing to the hill-tops, and reaching, in its kindling, animating influences, every log cabin beyond the mountains. His brilliant and successful struggles against the foul, adulterous union of Church and State, have consecrated his name to immortality.—The emancipated debtor, as he leaps from his prison and pallet of straw, shouts forth his praises—and the soldier of the revolution, as he totters into his grave, teaches his children to love and venerate his name. There is a voice from the great valley of the West, from all her cities and her cottages—there is a voice from the East, from the North, and the South—there is a voice from the fields of the husbandman, from the workshops of the mechanic, from the primary assemblies of the People, from the conventions of neighborhoods and of States, calling aloud for the elevation of this war-worn soldier, this tried and incorruptible patriot, this advocate of the destitute and down-trodden, this friend to freedom and to man! Such, sir is Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky—a Republican in WORKS, if not in faith, as strangely understood by the Virginia delegation. I rejoice that this Convention, in making this nomination, have scouted all the subtle diplomacy of the politician, and have freely responded to the warm, gushing affections of the millions they represent. They have nothing to fear for the fate of their nominee: he is fortressed behind principles and popular attachments, impregnable as Gibralter. The People have twined the wreath of glory around his brow—the harpy-hand of faction cannot tear it off, nor can the sirocco breath of a myriad of calumniators wither the eternal freshness of its emerald.

Mr. President, these remarks have been made wholly in defence, and not by way of recrimination. No imputation is designed to be thrown upon the distinguished friend of the gentlemen from Virginia. Of the talent, the patriotism, and the democracy of William C. Rives, I entertain the most exalted estimate. I would not, if I could, pluck one sprig from the chaplet of renown which adorns his brow. "He has worn his honors well, and may he wear them long." In bowing to the right of instruction and retiring from the Senate of the United States, again to submit his fortunes to the popular suffrage, he has made a sacrifice to republican principles, which does credit to his party, to his State; which sheds lustre not only upon his own life, but upon the age in which he lives. But, sir, he is in the flower of his manhood, with prospects that brighten every hour. This Convention have not disparaged or discountenanced his claims—they have only been *postponed.*

Mr. President, I would beg the delegates who have voted in the minority upon this occasion, to pause and reflect upon the necessity of a prompt and cordial co-operation with the majority in the nominations made. Let not the seeds of weakness and ultimate overthrow be found in the present strength of the Republican party. True, that party has warred upon systems of slavery, and upon the father of systems, and left them prostrate upon the field. It has grappled with the mammoth Bank, and the American aristocrats and British tories that sustained it—it has triumphed, gloriously triumphed over them all. The story of that victory has gone abroad upon the wings of the wind—State has spoken it to State, city to city and man to man, in the tones of gladness and congratulation. The nation has awakened from its somnambulism—and the panic, with all its dreamy spectres of ruin, has passed off, and that colossal moneyed power, which, in the arrogance of its strength, and in the guilt of its ambition would have flung a fetter upon every free spirit in the Republic, smote by the arm of popular indignation, is now gasping in the agonies of its dissolution. This splendid result, this sublime tribute to the incorruptibility and intelligence of the People, has strengthened the cause of liberal principles throughout the habitable globe. But I beseech the gentlemen in the minority here, to remember that vigilance, action, UNION, firm and unshaken, can alone guard the Republican party from the insidious approaches of their discomfited adversaries.

For though those adversaries have been broken up and scattered every where, disguising themselves under every name, and assuming every badge, yet we know they are still leagued together by a common sense of defeat, by a common scorn of the people who have trampled them down, by a common longing for office and power, from which they have been driven, and by a common detestation of the great principles of the Republican party. Impressed with these truths, the democrats of the Union have sent us here, that we might meet as a band of brothers and suffer our feelings to mingle into one, that we might plight anew our faith to each other, and to our country, and prepare for concert and union of action, that we may go forth shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart in the coming conflict. Mr. President, shall we do this, or shall we present to the high-souled freemen we represent, the humiliating spectacle of distraction in our own ranks? Whose ear is prepared for that wild and almost demoniac note of exultation, which would cross the mountains, and ring from one end of the nation to the other, through all the factions of the opposition? None, I trust—We have met upon the ground of friendly consultation and compromise as to men.

We have met to surrender all personal predilections and prejudices upon the altar of the common good. Let us then make the sacrifice cheerfully; from our hearts, gentlemen, let us make it. Let us by this day's action, tell the world, and especially the desperate votaries of ambition who are battling against us, that we strike for higher objects that "the spoils of victory"—that we are banded together by the ties of patriotism and of brotherhood—that with the destinies of the uncompromising democrats, chosen by us, we have bound up the destinies of the Republican party, and its great animating principles—that we will rally around them now and hereafter, here and every where, in one impenetrable phalanx, where no jar of discord shall be heard, no chill of disaffection shall be felt, and though the furnace of persecution shall be heated for them 'seven times hotter than it has been wont to be,' yet they shall not pass the fiery ordeal alone—not alone. but the great Republican party, *one and indivisable*, will walk by their side and "shield them and save them, or perish there too."

Speech of Mr. LYTLE, of Ohio, in the Baltimore Convention, Friday, May 22, 1835.

Mr. Lytle, of Ohio, then rose and addressed the assembly as follows:—Mr. President, I should not have presumed to have occupied the attention of this enlightened body, if it were not from a long personal as well as political acquaintance with the distinguished individual who has been this day presented as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and the unexpected character of the opposition it has met with from a single State. The manifestations of good feeling, with which that nomination was received from all parts of the assembly, the fairness of the circumstances under which it was made, induced the hope that an *undivided* acquiescence in a vote at first so general, would have closed the deliberations of this assembly with exultation and harmony. Sir, I was amazed—I was shocked—from my knowledge of the man, as well as from the demonstrations of good feeling that pervaded this house, to hear the *democracy* of "*old Tecumseh*" questioned! Sir, it is true, as has been remarked by the eloquent gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr Holt) that he is not apt to draw subtle or refined distinctions upon the great subjects of national policy. It is also true, sir, that his heart is sometimes apt to get the better of his head, and in the plenitude of his good feeling and his disposition to oblige the whole human family, sometimes he may run counter to his better judgment; but to say the least of it, it is a worthy error. I can fasten upon him nothing like corruption—nothing like treachery—nothing like distrust with the *democracy* of this nation. But, sir, I would rather look to the whole history of a man's life, his deeds and his actions, than to an isolated vote, by which to test his democracy. I would rather address myself to the unhealed wounds of the veteran soldier, made, sir, in defence of the liberties of his country as a volunteer, throwing himself, uncalled for and unbidden, into the breach, to repel the invaders of his native land, than attempt to corner him, as cherishing well settled and fixed opinions of an obnoxious character, where the inference is to be forced from a single casual vote. Nearly thirty years has that man been the mere servant of his district.—Sir, it was but the other day that I heard him make an appeal for the last time to his constituents. He told them he had served them for twenty-eight years, and he wished only to make it the "*round number of thirty*" before he left them; after which he had no desire to trespass upon them any longer; and they will sustain him without opposition—one whose representative term has been longer than any other living man can boast of; and who is now emphatically *the patriarch of the House!*

But, sir, he has not been the exclusive servant of a single district. There is scarcely a poor man in the country, a veteran soldier of the land, or an injured son of the sea, who does not make Richard M. Johnson the organ of communication in appealing either to Congress or to the Departments for the satisfaction of claims which they have, or may have upon it for remuneration. He has ever been a slave to the people of these United States. He has been less of a party man—less of a sectional man in the course of his legislative duties, than any other that I know; he has been the friend of the *whole People*—truly a hard-working and emphatically *the People's man.* He has not only the scars upon a battle-battered body to plead his cause; but he has the untarnished record of an unbroken term of service for near thirty years in the councils of his country, to vindicate his democracy, and to sustain his patriotism. These, sir, are the evidences which we proudly, fearlessly, present to our (too-incredulous friends, the *democracy of Virginia!*

But let us examine the imputations made against Richard M. Jonhson, in reference to the Bank of the United States. I sat near him for the last two years in Congress, and with unflinching determination, both in public and in private, he always expressed the same opinion of unwavering hostility to that institution—an opinion long entertained and cherished. Turn to the Journals of Congress, scrutinize them, and then let gentlemen, if they can, bring up any thing against the policy of Richard M. Johnson upon this subject. I challenge them to the proof. Well, sir, herein the principles of the Old Dominion and those of Col. Johnson are identical, they go hand in hand together.

He has also gone with General Jackson upon matters of internal improvement. The only difference I know of between them, was that of the Maysville road, and Colonel Johnson, in his views on that subject was not alone. Besides, he felt the interest that a delegate from Kentucky would naturally feel, and what was common to the whole delegation from that State. Nay, more than that, if rumor is to be accredited, it had not the perfect and *unanimous* approbation of the cabinet. The truth is, we were all running wild on that subject, and but for the cool sagacity and intrepid firmness of the old Executive helmsman, we should all by this time, have been wrecked upon that very rock. When, however, he heard from the President the objections he entertained, but which had not been before presented to him, he acquiesced. If he had deserted General Jackson at that time, and arrayed himself with the opposition, then indeed might gentlemen have had good ground for complaint. But such was not the course of Richard M. Johnson;—he was with us afterwards, as he was before, and is now, and dear to him as that measure was at first, in the belief that the vital interests of his constituents were concerned in it, he was willing to abandon it, and did acquiesce in the will of the *majority* of the people of this Union, and in the principles contained in the veto message. Sir, the democracy of Richard M. Johnson cannot be questioned. I had hoped, from the unanimity which characterized the deliberations of this body, and from the magnanimity displayed by the delegations from the different States assembled here, that objections would have come from any other quarter than from that of Virginia, because, in presenting a candidate themselves, they are placed in an attitude of great delicacy. They have presented a man who is dear to the balance of the Union as he is. I undertake to say, to the *Old Dominion* herself, and I rejoiced to hear the gentleman from North Carolina (General Saunders) say, that as the personal and political friend of William C. Rives, he knew he was not the man to object to a nomination expressed with the unanimity that characterized the one of to-day. I, sir, have ever admired the character of that individual, and he is dear to People of my section of the country. It was my humble lot to be a victim to the same principle in defence and in the sustainance of which that distinguished gentleman exhibited so illustrious an example. I mean the omnipotence of *the right of instruction.* I glory in his course. I honored the man, and I honor the State that gave him birth, for all that she has done for this Union from its commencement to the present time. As scions of the old mother, Ohio and Kentucky are united at this time in feeling and principle with her. The precious legacy that she bequeathed to the younger States when she set them up in political life, were the doctrines of 1798; they esteem and they cherish them as their heart's blood, and if there be any deviation from these *now*, it is by the caprice of the *parent* herself, and not by *her children.* Gladly would the West, if he had been the preferred candidate, have cast their votes for Mr. Rives; but surely, when the friends of Mr. Johnson, three years ago, came forward and took the lead in withdrawing his name and surrendering his pretensions—surely, when the utmost liberality has marked their every action—when they have even sacrificed their personal predilections upon the common altar of the country's good, and submissively bowed to the will of the majority—when they acceded to the proposition, that not less than *two-thirds* should decide their choice in this election, which removed every obstacle, and obviated every difficulty—I say, after all this, and the corresponding magnanimity of other States, surely we may safely appeal to the generosity, the true patriotism and justice of the Virginia delegation, to ask them now, in a spirit of *right* and of honor, to come out and sustain us; to go with us and not venture on *their own account* to go against us. Let them not be the *only* fallers off. Pennsylvania has set a noble example, a sister State, and a powerful one.—Though strongly excited. (for, sir, *from the double strength of her democracy* alone, no doubt,) she has sent no less than two delegations here, who have gone together, hand in hand, with us, agreeing to settle their domestic difficulties at home, where they should be adjusted, and to consummate the purposes for which this body was convened. Will Virginia, then, proud, democratic Virginia, be less just than *all* her neighbors? Is this the translation of Virginia Democracy?

Will she maintain that she goes for principle merely? because her particular candidate and son, who has sacrificed himself to the highest and most important democratic principle, the right of the majority to rule, is not the first choice of this convention? Will her delegation disparage him and the State they represent, by withholding their consent to this nomination? I fear they will leave their friend and our friend in no enviable posture if such should be their decision. I tell them there is but one feeling now towards him, it is that of high respect and lasting gratitude by the whole democratic party of the Union; and if this be not the favored time, his star is yet in the ascendant, and a few more years will witness for him and them, and the country, its happy and glorious calumniation!

But let her do now as she has done upon other occasions, abide by the principles she has taught her children, by which she has enlightened the world, and cemented the bond of union by her present consentaneous action.

It is not to be done by the disparagement of another candidate; such should not be the case whatever private sentiments may exist in reference to him. It is hardly noble for the friends of that man with whom he has been politically identified for thirty odd years. It is cruel for them to do it.

Let us, then, with the feeling which we here witness, part as we have met, in peace. Let us recollect, that if there be any thing beautiful in any form of conventional arrangement of which humanity is susceptible, it is the feeling of union and benevolence. Let us remember, that if there be one among all the fountains which water the gardens of Paradise, more pure, more beautiful more glorious, than another, it is that of *Charity!* It courses thro' the bosom of omniscient love! It gushes, fresh and free, from the VERY HEART OF GOD!—May its refreshing and solaceful influence visit and animate every soul in this assembly.

Let us part as we have met, with a common feeling and a common purpose—not seek to divide this body by our sectional feelings, by obtruding questions upon this assembly that should be confined within State limits, or prejudices that belong not here. But let us go on to vindicate, to establish firmly, and finally, all that we have thus gained and are still contending for: and the nation will send back, at the approaching election, its deep-toned thunders of approval.

Sir, this man is dear to the West. Feelings not of a personal character alone, strong as they are said to be, have attached us to him; but a deep conviction that no other man could unite upon himself the same number of votes, because of his long services, his tried integrity, his known ability, and his devotedness to the best interests of the country. And above all, (until now,) his unimpeached *Democracy.* I shall not attempt to travel the ground which has been so ably sustained by one of the representatives from his own State: mine would be a glimmering light under the broad sunshine of his manly eloquence. He spoke in the fervor of impulsive freedom, and with all the nervousness of conscientious truth. He knew the feelings of the western people towards this valued and time-worn servant of the nation, and he has given it upon the impulse of the moment, with all the brilliancy and power of that genius which is so transcendent and peculiar to him. I commit, then with confinence, to the State of Virginia, the destinies of this individual, under the sanction of this Convention, with a firm belief that, with the speed of the warning torch-light of Rhoderick's henchman, it will fly *there*, as in my own proud west, among the People's clans, and at the sight they will *gather*—they will rally, and send back and abroad an echoing shout of triumph for the gallant soldier; of glory and of *victory for "old Tecumseh!!!"*

Dean Swift is the only perfectly successful writer among those I have read, who attempt to narrate impossibilities in the language, and to gain the credit, of truth. It is no small effort of genius to transfer one's self, and to become so domesticated, into moulds of such proportions as his Lilliput and Brobdingnag, affecting, the *nonchalant* manner of conscientious writing, which it never thrown off its guard.—Lilliput is a satire,—yet amusement is its chief end and object, and the amusement it gives is that afforded by applying *a telescope inverted to manners as well as figures*, and keeping the proportions with the same wonderful exactness.—And so, with Brobdingnag.

I HATE to read a book all marked and pointed by another's pencil. It seems to me like reaking under the guidance of that other, and as if I was beholden to him to know when to laugh or cry bravo! or pish! Impertinent scribblers are they who put up their finger posts and indices upon the defenceless margin of a hot-pressed page.

The following is a literal copy of a letter sent to a medical gentleman, not far distant from Blackburn:—

"Cer—Yole oblige me if yole kom un co me I hev a Bad kowld am Hill in my Bow Hills and hev los't my Happy Tight."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 16, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

We present to our readers to-day the proceedings and result of the County Convention held at this place last week. The meeting was conducted with that harmony and disposition to promote the best interests of the whole county which should characterize a Convention of those whose professed object is the good of the whole. The candidates selected were not the unanimous choice of the convention in the first instance. Various parts of the county had their favorites for whom they avowed a preference, which however, was subordinate to the will of the majority. We do not think the interests of the county would have suffered in the hands of any of those named or voted for on this occasion, and yet the result, as it was unanimously concurred in, so we believe it will give general satisfaction to all the democracy of our county. The candidates for the office of Senators are well known as sensible intelligent men—always true, firm and unwavering democrats, whose devotion to principles we hold dear, has been tested in adversity as well as prosperity. They are not recent converts, nor among the number of those who have been led astray by the delusions of our opponents. The nomination will be ratified by the concurrent voice of the democracy of our County, and we have the utmost confidence that the public will have no reason to repent of the selection which has been made.

The individual nominated for County Treasurer is too well known and too highly esteemed by all parties to need any recommendation from us. His nearly unanimous nomination manifests the confidence of the people in his abilities and integrity, and their satisfaction with the manner in which his duties have been discharged heretofore.

The good feeling which prevailed at the Convention and the unanimity with which the nominations were ratified gives an assurance that they will be fully sustained, by the democracy of our county to whom they are submitted.

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The Court of Common Pleas for this County adjourned on Saturday morning after a session of four days,—Judge Perham presiding. The Judge being under the necessity of holding a Term of the Court at Bangor this week, prevented a disposal of all the business on the docket. The highly favorable weather at this busy season of the year, renders this delay less objectionable than it would otherwise be. As it was known at the beginning of the Term that but few cases would be tried, arrangements were made so that the parties and witnesses in most of the cases left immediately. Five or six cases were put to the Jury, in each of which they found a verdict, though in the last one it took them the whole night to do it.

There was but one criminal case, that of Witham, who was indicted for breaking and entering a Store in Denmark, and stealing from thence a gallon of rum. His guilt was both proved and confessed. Some attempt was made to show that he was insane at the time of committing the offence—laboring under a sort of mania a Potu; but it did not succeed. Out of regard to his family, and in consideration of his previous imprisonment, the Court were induced to inflict as light a punishment as the nature and aggravation of the offence would justify, and he was accordingly sentenced to the States Prison for the term of six months.

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The opposition are at their old tricks again. They have commenced the most abusive attacks upon the private character of Col. Johnson. Their efforts in this way are too well understood to have much effect. His greatest offence in the eyes of the aristocracy appears to be his attempts to abolish imprisonment for debt, and his being the advocate for entire freedom in matters of religion. The poor and the persecuted can forgive acts like these.

OXFORD COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of Delegates from the several towns and plantations in the County of Oxford, assembled pursuant to previous notice, at Lincoln Hall in Paris, on Wednesday the tenth day of June, instant, to nominate two candidates to be supported as State Senators, and a candidate for County Treasurer, at the ensuing election.

The meeting being called to order by A. Dillingham of Turner, Samuel Gibson of Denmark, was chosen President, and Isaac Gross, of Turner, Secretary.

On motion, it was Voted, That a Committee of three be raised to receive and examine the credentials of members—and that Messrs. Osgood, Hammond and Fulsom compose said Committee; who having attended to the duty assigned them, reported as follows:

Denmark,—Samuel Gibson.
Turner,—Isaac Gross, Ajalon Dillingham.
Sumner,—David Morrell.
Weld,—James Brown.
Waterford,—Sprout Hapgood.
Gilead,—James Burbank.
Brownfield,—Moses Howard.
Dixfield,—Thomas J. Cox.
Buckfield,—James Bowker, Henry Decoster.
Greenwood,—William Noyes.
Hartford,—William Thompson.
Canton,—Joseph Holland.
Fryeburg,—Edward L. Osgood.
Sweden,—Benjamin Nevers.
Bethel,—Joel C. Virgin, Elias M. Carter.
Hiram,—Isaac Hamblen.
Jay,—Aruna Holmes.
Woodstock,—Eleazer C. Shaw.
Stow,—Jeremy Eastman, Jr.
Norway,—Jona. Stevens, Jona. B. Smith.
Albany,—Hermon Cummings.
Hebron,—John Greenwood.
Porter,—Jordan Stacy.
Oxford,—John Lee.
Lovell,—Levi Folsom.
Paris,—Moses Hammond, Simon S. Stevens.
Rumford,—Porter Kimball.
Livermore,—Grove Catlin, Lee Strickland.
Mexico,—Jonathan Mitchell.
Hamlin's Grant,—Sylvanus Bartlett.
Howard's Gore,—Benjamin Foster.
Andover,—Farnum Abbot.

And the report was accepted.

Voted, That Messrs. Noyes, Cox, Hamblen, Smith and Holland, be a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes for candidates to be supported as Senators from Oxford County.

Having attended to that duty, they reported as candidates for the Senate, the names of ISAAC STRICKLAND, of Livermore, and JONATHAN SWIFT, of Norway.

The Committee consisting of Messrs. Catlin, Lee and Burbank, appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate to be supported as County Treasurer, reported as such, the name of ALANSON MELLEN, of Paris.

On motion, *Voted*, That a Committee of five be appointed as a County Committee, and the following gentlemen were accordingly chosen, viz:

Alvan Bolster, *Bethel*.
Samuel Gibson, *Denmark*.
Virgil D. Parris, *Buckfield*.
Aruna Holmes, *Jay*.
Levi Brown, *Waterford*.

The Committee consisting of Messrs. Catlin, Carter and Thompson, appointed to propose resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, reported the following, which were accepted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course pursued by our venerable Chief Magistrate; and that when he shall have finished his glorious public course and retire to private life, he takes with him the best affections and gratitude of this Convention, and the hearts of the American People, as a cheering consolation in his declining years; and may he long live to enjoy the laurels he has so arduously won and richly deserves.

Resolved, That we approve of the proceedings of the late National Convention, held at Baltimore, and that we will use all honorable and fair means to carry the same into effect.

The following motion and vote were offered by E. L. Osgood, and accepted:

Resolved, That we most cordially unite in, and cheerfully recommend to the people of this County Isaac Strickland, of Livermore, and Jonathan Swift, of Norway, as the only candidates of the democratic party for the State Senate at the ensuing election—and we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure their election.

Resolved, That we most cheerfully recommend Alanson Mellen, of Paris, as the only candidate of our party, for Treasurer of Oxford County.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the President for the faithful and impartial manner in which he has presided over the same.

Voted, That the doings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in all the Democratic papers of the State.

SAMUEL GIBSON, President.
ISAAC GROSS, Secretary.

SENATOR KANE'S LETTER.

We publish below the letter from Senator Kane in reply to a committee of his political friends. From his experience and his opportunities of judging, the most implicit reliance may be placed on his statements. It is a clear and able exposition of the intrigues now in progress to bring about an union of parties, by which it is thought the principles of the opposition may be again carried into power.—*Argus.*

Jacksonville, May 16, 1835.

Gentlemen: The resolution adopted at a meeting of the friends of the Administration, requesting to know at what time it would be convenient for me to partake of a public dinner with my friends of this place, which you did me the honor to hand me last evening, has planted in my bosom feelings of gratitude too warm to be expressed, and too deep to be destroyed by time. Upon this my first visit to this beautiful part of the State, to be thus welcomed, and by citizens so distinguished for their firm perseverance in sustaining the republican doctrines of the present Administration, is an honor of which any man might be proud.

The circumstances which surround us, require continued efforts to place in security the principles of a sound democracy, as administered by President Jackson. *A combined movement of parties in the United States, holding different sentiments as to the character and purposes of our Government, and each hostile to our own, is to be met—manfully met, and overcome. If we fail, Nullification, National Republicanism, or Federalism, is to be substituted for the Constitution of this Country.* One leads to the dissolution of the Union; another to the rejection of the public will in the choice of President, as in case of the immediate predecessor of General Jackson; and the third to that toryism which was exhibited by a portion of our countrymen during the late war with Great Britain. It is not possible that the freemen of this now happy country will ever consent to hazard the adoption of such expedients. To believe for a moment *that an amalgamation of three parties*, whatever of heaven they may seek to throw into the mixture, will produce better results, is an absurdity. As ruin to our liberties attends the success of any one of them, their union but enhances our dangers. The prospect before us, however, is cheering. The recent accessions to our principles from quarters hitherto hostile, furnish reason for the belief that the alliance to which I have alluded is based only upon the hopes of a few madly ambitious men, and is not seated in the hearts of any considerable portion of the American People. Let us then, my friends, meet the struggle before us with augmented resolution, and put an end to the hopes of this singular opposition, give peace to the country, and security to freedom.

I regret sincerely that my stay in this flourishing, delightful town, must necessarily forbid my acceptance of your kind invitation.

With great respect,
Your friend and fellow citizen.
E. K. KANE.

Messrs. Evans, Stacy, Brooks, Hunt and Berry.

From the Augusta Age.

Proscription. None are so vociferous about proscription as the self-styled "Whigs." Yet none practice it more promptly vindictively than they, when, by chance, an opportunity is afforded them. What they call "proscription" in the Democratic party, is but boy's play to the wholesale and vindictive proscription practiced by themselves. Not a Democrat is suffered to hold office, when they have the power to remove him. In Massachusetts, the moment that an office-holder's loyalty to the federal aristocracy is suspected, however humble his station, however faithful he is in the performance of its duties, but he is unceremoniously turned out to make way for some "*Hurrah-for-Webster*" office hunter. When, a year ago, these men obtained the control in New York city, they proscribed every democrat in office from the highest to the lowest and boldly avowed their object to be to *control by the patronage of office succeeding elections!*—When, more than a year ago, they obtained temporary power in Connecticut, what else did they do but proscribe Democrats, and reward the federal office hunters who had been active in drumming up the federal forces? Who first introduced the practice of removals from office of political opponents to make room for political friends, into the State of Maine, but the managers of the pitiful dynasty of 1830—the old federalists who now call themselves "Whigs?" When was proscription for opinion's sake ever heard of in the "Old Dominion" until introduced by the "Whigs"—*anti-proscription "Whigs"*—have just obtained a temporary control in Rhode Island by the pitiful majority of two or three votes. What is almost their first proceedings? *To turn out of office, in one day two hundred and two Democrats, and fill their places with the same number of Bank "Whigs!"* Their voracity is wholly without parallel.—Why, it was but the other day we were reading in a Maryland paper, that the Executive Council of that State had taken the public advertising patronage from the Democratic paper in Decil country, for the purpose of giving it to the "Cecil Whig"—a paper never yet published, and which probably never will be published. In their malicious haste to punish a Democratic editor they could not wait until a federal paper was established, but actually bestowed their patronage on an editor that *is to be*, and ordered the laws to be published in a paper that *is not!* In this State, too, they befooled themselves once, in much the same way.—The appearances of the first day after the election in 1832 led the office seekers is this county to believe they had carried the State; and it was a matter of common notoriety here, that they met and parcelled out the several offices under the State Government, and commenced "laying their coms" to carry the allotment into effect. They actually divided the "spoils" before they had won them!

And these are the men that make so much outcry about "*proscription*," and daily pour out floods of crocodile tears over the corruption induced by the removal of political opponents from office, and the appointment thereto of political friends. The canting hypocrites, too, while their very mouths water for a taste of the spoils, would have us believe that it is not the loss of office they deplore, but that it is the system and the policy of the thing—*that they are opposed to it from* ☞PRINCIPLE!! When in the minority, they are against it—when in the majority, in favor of it. It is perfectly right according to them, to proscribe "the wicked democrats"—but to remove a federalist from office is a crying sin against the constitution, and sapping the very foundations of liberty!—When the rod hangs over them, they whine like whipped puppies—but when the chance of war give them the possession of it, they suffer no one within their reach to escape it.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post after adverting to a most disgraceful, false and scurrilous attack upon Messrs *Van Buren* and *Johnson*, which appeared in the U. S. Telegraph not long since, says:—"It is within my *knowledge* that the editor of that Journal (the "Telegraph) has been intriguing for three years "past to get *Richard M. Johnson* to be a candidate for the Presidency, and now that he "has found all his efforts ineffectual, he turns "round and abuses Col. Johnson in the most "foul and offensive terms. Shame where is thy blush!" Duff Green is past being ashamed of political profligacy and dishonesty.

Among other things equally true, Duff Green states in that article that Col. Johnson was nominated for the express purpose of obtaining for the Democratic ticket the support of the Northern Abolitionists! Is the editor ignorant of the fact that the abolition movement is mainly a political movement—that his "Whigs" allies control the whole concern—that it is wielded entirely for the benefit of the federal party, and that it has actually been made to secure for the federal candidates the support of nearly the whole colored population of New England?—and that it is almost impossible to find here either an abolitionist or a colored voter, that does not throw up his cap for "Daniel Webster and de constitution." If so, he is ignorant of most plain and undetainable facts, and had better stop talking about the politics of the "Northern fanatics" until he knows something about them.—[The Age.

The Hoodwinkers and the Hoodwinked.—The human race may be divided into two great classes—the *hoodwinkers* and the *hoodwinked* or the deceivers and the *dupes*—those who perform their part of the labor of life, and earn their bread by the swet of their brow, and those who, while pretending to instruct them in the duties of life, are fattening in idleness upon the labors of the former. One class wear the crowns and the laurels, and enjoy most of the dignities of church and state—the other class are clothed in sackcloth, and do penance in dust and ashes. The former are the idle, the mercenary, the extraordinary, who call themselves the good, the great and the wise! the latter are the industious, the laborious, the productive citizens of the community, or the publicans and sinners. The former possess all the glory, the honor, the decency, the wealth, the wisdom and the righteousness; the latter endure all the reproach, the shame, the poverty, the ignorance and the labour. The former are the committers and the pardoners of sin—the doers of evil and the punishers of crime;—the latter are the performers of good works, and the subjects of pardon and punishment.—One class see with their eyes open; the others have been blindfolded from their infancy. The former are those who manage the affairs of others, who heal diseases, pardon sins, administer the laws, and sit on high stations to be glorified by the people. The latter are those who attend to their own business—who take medicine—are pardoned of their sins, and who humbly worship at the shrine of rulers and demagogues. The former are the receivers of goods, wealth, titles, and distinctions; the latter are the producers of the goods, and the the worshipes of greatness and dignity. If there were no defenceless animals, there would be no birds and beasts of prey—if there were no foolish and incautious insects, there would be no spiders to weave their webs—if there were no fools there would be no hypocrites.

Boston States.

The Baltimore Chronicle (a federal paper) of the 22d ult., says—"Our city is alive with Jacksonmen"—"of robust frames and brawney limbs"—'we observed some who apparently had strength enough to 'fell an ox.'" The federal papers all along have asserted, that the convention would be made up of "office-holders," fat and sleek, with "white hands and genteel fingers," and the aristocracy of the country.—Now it seems men with "brawney limbs" and giant strength were present at the convention—*vulgar democrats* with no pretentions to acquaintance with "good society," and what is more surprising, they "were all good looking men."—[East. Rep.]

Good Authority.—Judge Marshall has said that the question of chartering the U. S. Bank was the first question in which the party lines were drawn—the federalists supporting it, and the democrats opposing it. This is the state of parties now—the federalists support the Bank to a man, and the democrats oppose it with equal unanimity; the former are governed by interest and principle, the latter by principle alone.

From the Saco Democrat.

THE FEDERAL PARTY.

Since the Federalists of Boston have nominated Daniel Webster as their candidate for the Presidency, every Federal paper in this State, which has been noticed by us, speaks of the doings of that meeting with approbation.—Since they have selected the leading Federalist as their candidate for the first office, it would be thought that by assuming the name of 'whigs,' they could no longer hope to deceive even the most simple. Why not then throw aside the false cover, and again call themselves Federalists? When such a man as Daniel Webster is nominated and pressed forward for the Presidency by that party, the natural enquiry is, can such of the old Republican party, as went off with the Federalists for John Quincy Adams, longer continue to act with them? This is a question for their own decision, it is true, and we have no wish to interfere. Still the occasion is one which must naturally put them to thinking on the subject, and examining the ground on which they stand. We trust we shall not be considered as intruding, if we express the hope that they will take the matter into consideration.

Connecticut—The Legislature of this State closed its session, on Friday last. Among the truly Republican measures which have received the ligislative sanction during the session is a proposition to amend the State Constitution so as to limit the tenure of office, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, to the period of *five years*. Laws have also been enacted for dividing the State into Districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress, and for suppressing the issuing and passing of *small Bank Bills* after March next. Much other business of general importance to the welfare and prosperity of the State has been transacted, but the three measures above mentioned, or even the first named one alone, will always be considered sufficient to entitle the Legislature to the confidence of their constituents and the gratitude of posterity.

Law the perfection of reason. A *gentleman* in England about the end of the last century, prosecuted and obtained damages of a clergyman for speaking disrespectfully of his wife.—With the funds thus acquired, he prosecuted a suit for a divorce from her, and *obtained it.*—That is very much on the plan of the Kentuckian who exclaims, 'My wife's'—no matter, 'Who dares say so beside myself?' W.

N. E. Galaxy.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI.

The following account of this convulsion of nature is contained in a letter from a gentleman at Talcahuana, received at the Exchange News Room at New Bedford, and published in the New Bedford Gazette:

"*Talcahuana*, March 1, 1835. On the morning of Friday, the 20th of February, 1835 about twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, we were visited by one of the most awful earthquakes ever experienced by the oldest inhabitants of this place. The morning was calm and serene, and will prove an ever memorable date to the many miserable souls, who fled to and are now inhabiting the barren hills. The first shock lasted about four minutes and a half, causing the mountains and valleys to roll like the sea; during the severity of the first shock, (which was so great that a person could scarcely keep upright,) I looked around for a moment to meet my fate, but am spared to be thankful, and may consider myself one of the fortunate in making my escape from the falling, but now prostrate ruins.

Conception, a city containing 25,000 inhabitants, is one heap of ruins; being built principally of brick, there is not even one habitable dwelling left standing within the limits of the city, and for leagues around. The shock came from a S. E. course, prostrating every thing in its way. A number of small towns have been heard from in its course; Chillan, Talca, Arredan, Congas, Erras, Peural, St. Carlos, Valloga and Angles, have all met the same fate. Talcahuana, the port of Conception, is completely demolished. It was not only shaken down, but the fragments of houses, stores, &c. were afterwards swept away by the sea, which retired about 15 minutes after the first shock, leaving the shipping then lying at anchor in the harbor entirely dry.

It came in rising to the height of twenty-five feet above the level, overwhelming the whole place. Men, women and children fled to the mountains, but many were overtaken and swept to the ocean by the returning waves, which completed the destruction of the town, depriving hundreds of families of a second garment, many of whom were in good circumstances, but are now destitute. Furniture of all kinds was swept with the houses, not even leaving a vestige to confirm the owner of the situation of his former habitation; and it would require an eye witness to be convinced of the immense devastation it has caused."

We have received the first number of the Extra Globe. It is in quarto form, containing 16 pages, filled with reading matter. The terms are one dollar, in advance, for 6 months.

This number contains the following notice:—*Argus.*

We present to-day the first number of the EXTRA GLOBE. It has been delayed beyond the appointed time, only to enable us to give a perfect Report of the proceedings of the late Convention.

We shall make a great effort to impart political interest to this paper. All that is essential to the history of the politics of the times will find a place in it—and although from the condensed form in which we shall be compelled to draw into foreign and domestic news, as well as the important political transactions and discussions which engross general attention, it cannot contain as full a history as the daily print, yet, as it will contain references to the sources from which information is drawn, and an index to facilitate inquiry, we hope that the publication will be found worth purchasing for present use, and preserving for the future.

The *forms* of the first five numbers will be kept standing, for the purpose of supplying those persons who may subsbribe before the first day of July, with all the numbers. We shall send with this number, to some of our friends, a Prospectus for the Extra Globe;—and we ask the favor of those who receive it, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, and to return it to us by the first of July at farthererst.

Sterling, whose arrest in New York for the abondonment of his infant child, by leaving it in a gentleman's entry, was noticed the other day, has been proved a great scoundrel. A woman who first saw the statement of his arrest suspected that he was the man who married her in Boston, in Jan'y 1831, and deserted her, in New York, Oct. following, having robbed her of all her clothing. She went to the police office, and at once indentified him. She produced her marriage certificate, and looked over the property taken from his house, found several things belonging to her. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Gale. She was from Winthrop, Me. How many wives Sterling has really had is unknown; four marriages have been proved against him. He says his first wife was drowned; his second is supposed to be Miss Gale; he married a Mrs. Rose, who died a year back, and in a month, or so after death, he married his last wife, Mrs. Hammond, who died a few weeks since, and whos child he so basely abandoned. Sterling confessed the biganiy, and was committed for that and for abandoning his child.—[Boston Trans.

Goths and Huns are they, who cut down or injure ornamental trees. I never see a tree fall without feeling a touch of my old rheumatism. It is sympathy. When it falls, the crash I liken to a gush of noble indivnation like that which might burst from a King struck in his ancestral halls. I set down the young urchin yonder who is mischieviously breaking that slender elm, just transplanted, as prossessing a bad heart. It has no kindly fine feelings,—and its owner should be looked after, or he will some day come to the gallows.

Martin Van Buren.—The following is copied from the New York Evening Post :—

"We have spoken of the tickets which the Baltimore Convention has presented for the sufferages of the democracy of the United States as the result of the deliberations of that body. Yet this phrase is scracely accurate with regard to Mr. Van Buren. The unanimous nomination of that distinguished statesman, that consistent democrat, and honest man, was not the result of *deliberation* in the Convention—it was a prompt and cordial response of that body to the spontaneous and enthusiastic acclaim of the people, requiring that he and none but he, should be placed before them as a candidate worthy to succeed the illustrious man, with the imperishable measures of whose administration he is so nobly and inseperably indentified.

The Baltimore Convention was in truth, "a packed Convention." It was packed by the democracy of the Union ; and the verdict it has rendered is that which it was previously instructed by the democracy to pronounce.—At every town, district, and county meeting, in every state of the Confederacy, save only two, what name have the democracy whispered as that of a suitable candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate, other than the name of Van Buren? In every town, and in every hamlet, throughout this wide country, wherever two or three have been gathered together, his services have been discussed, and his merits admitted. One sentiment pervades the entire democracy of the country, or a sentiment so general and pervading, that the solitary exceptions, here and there, are too insignificant, too feeble, too few and far between, to deserve to be taken into the account. Those who dissent from the general voice claim to be democrats, but they consort with the enemy, and belong to our party only in name. The Democrats of the Jefferson school, the friends of the great doctrine of Equal Rights, those who are governed by the principles which Andrew Jackson has done so much to illustrate and advance, have been truly represented by their servants in the Convention, and will support, as one man, the candidates they have chosen."

A Western paper inquires, "where are the friends of Judge McLean?" The question is easier asked than answered, although we suspect the most of them might be found by analysing the Webster-White-whig-party. Having shirted and shaved, they will not be easily recognized.

Cheating is a kind of prescriptive exercise of *the Human faculties*. Few brute beasts practice deception,—and when they do so have either been taught by Man, or if not, have one single instinctive mode of deceiving, as their means to obtain food, or preserve their safety. Such are the flight of birds from a spot some distance removed from their nests, to decoy the chance passenger whose footsteps tend towards them, the crying of the hyena, and the tears of the crocodile. But man deceives deliberately and unnecessarily. Canning committed the first six books of the Æneid to memory, that he might draw on them for classical allusions in his speeches :—Sheridan was renowned for the skill with which he would draw up his parliamentary efforts, and elaborate particular passages for applause, after which he would write the "bravos", and "hear hims", and "great applause", &c. &c. : and the celebrated Pinkney of our own country would go into the Supreme Court of the United States, and effect to be unprepared for a cause, which, when the Court insisted on its proceeding, he would manage in a manner evincing that he had labored and prepared even the diction of the argument, he delivered upon the occasion. †††

Revolution in Peru.—We learn by a letter in the Journal of Commerce, under date of March 5, that Peru is again in a state of revolution. On the 24th ult. Gen. Salaverry, who commanded the garrison at Callao, instigated the troops to declare against the Government at Lima, and on the following day took possession of the city, declaring himself Supreme Chief of the Republic. The acting President with about 200 troops, under command of Gen. Nicola, retired a few hours before, towards Pasco. The measures adopted by Salaverry are arbitrary in the extreme. Large sums of money had been raised by forced loans and delinquents are imprisoned until their quotas are paid. Many of the citizens are secreted, and many have fled from the city.

[*Saco Democrat.*

Explosion of the Majestic. About sixty persons were scalded, many of them mortally, and nearly all of them dangerously. The collapse was supposed to have been occasioned by the passengers flocking upon one side of the boat, causing it to creen so as to produce a transfer of the water from the starboard to the larboard boiler. To add to the distress of the sufferers, the cholera is prevailing at Memphis to an alarming extent. Thirty four deaths by the cholera had already occurred in that ill-fated city, and four transpired on the day of the accident. The deck passengers were the exclusive sufferers. The cabin passengers were supposed to have entirely escaped.

Saco Dem.

Caricatures.—This appears to be the age of invention in the *fine arts*. Among the many caricatures which we have lately seen noticed in the city papers, not the least amusing must be one designed to represent the payment of the 25,000,0000 to President Jackson by Louis Phillippe of France, a description of which we lately saw in a New-York paper. Old Hickory is represented as holding a bag containing the twenty five millions, shaking his cane at the King and saying "It is well that you've paid the cash, or else—*by the Eternal*," —to which the renowned monarch tremblingly replies, "not another word General, *your apology is sufficient.*"

Parties in England. As a very general curiosity is evinced to know in what manner parties are divided in England, it might, in some measure satisfy that curiosity to state that there are at present six political parties in that country.

1. The Ultra Tories of which Lord Eldon is the chief or head. They are of course opposed to all reform, political or religious.

2. The Moderate Tories, who are led by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. It is supposed they will consent to a temperate reform.

3. The Semi Whigs, as they are called, the most conspicuous members of which are Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, and the Duke of Richmond, seceders from the Administration of Lord Grey. This party is very small and incline most to the Moderate Tories.

4. The Moderate Whigs, the party late in power ; at whose head are Lord Melbourne and Lord Brougham. Their standard of reform is somewhere between the Semi Whigs and the Moderate Radicals mentioned below.

5. The Moderate Radicals. Lord Durham the great antagonist of Lord Brougham, heads this party, assisted by such reformers as Mr. Hume, Mr. Ward, &c. Its demands are nothing short of radical change in the British institutions.

6. The Ultra Radicals. This party acknowledges Mr. O'Connell as its leader—with Cobbett and Hunt as conspicuous coadjutors. It goes for annual Parliaments and Universal suffrage, with the other concomitants of democracy, such as exist in this country.

Effects of the News on Markets, Stocks, Real Estate, &c. Although the public had for a long period united in the belief that the French Chambers would grant the American Indemnity Bill, yet the procrastinated course of things had exhausted their patience, and fears were entertained that the result would not be agreeable to their previous anticipations. Real Estate and Stocks which had advanced began to pause, and no disinterested person but must admit that lower rates had been submitted to. Yesterday when the morning papers had been generally read, the news was received by all classes with great satisfaction. The usual crowd appeared in Wall street with smiling faces, and acquaintances met each other with congratulations, and with the general remark that each knew such would be the result.—The exception in the bill, that the money is not to be paid until satisfactory explanations are made, it is believed will not affect the question. Peace with France is considered certain. The delay as to the receiving the money is of little consequence. The effects of the news were most favorable. Confidence appeared at once to be restored. Stocks rose, and buyers were abundant. Real Estate went off with more spirit and at much better prices. On the whole things look most cheering.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Mr. Severance has mounted a new Poney, and he may ride him, John Gilpin like, until he meets with as sad disasters, for aught we shall do to help him ; he *cannot* be restrained within the bounds of reason, prudence, probability or truth. We however would suggest to him that dog-days are approaching, and if he does not take decided measures to get rid of the fever engendered by deep meditation on *Mr. Van Buren and the Catholics*, he may not survive them.—[Bangor Repub.

Cobbett has published "a farewell letter to Sir Robert Peel, and a hearty welcome to his successor," in which he observes :—

"It is curious how this thing called the government of England has worked along with regard to me. Since about the year 1797 it has grown into a new sort of government ; and I do verily believe that the history of my life will be the history of its life, for we have been at war from the day of its birth ; or at least from its very infancy. It has, in its march, destroyed or silenced every formidable assailant except myself ; and the war between me and it is certainly as curious a matter as ever attracted the attention of mankind."

Convent Trials. The Supreme Judicial Court assembled at Concord last week to try the remaining rioters. The trial of Pond, Kelly, Budd and Hadley, charged with burning the Convent, was brought to a close last evening. The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, in each case, and the prisoners were discharged. The only case remaining is that of Mr. Thurston, which will probably be withdrawn.

Boston Transcript.

From the New England Galaxy.

Indians and Yankees. There was a famous old rascal among the Indians of Maine, about fifty years ago, who for a long while was the terror of the whole country. His name was Tumphegan. He was a Sachem. After Yankeeing a multitude of whites, he was finally outYankeed by a thoroughbred Down-Easter, David Clark of Bethel, who, with a number of his townsmen having been taken prisoner by the Indians and carried off, was liberated and suffered to return to his home, at the suggestion of the wily old Sachem, who followed them secretly through the woods and shot them down one by one, as they were returning home to their families rejoicing. But Clark was not so easily disposed of—he had observed that the old fox, whom he knew to be as malignant and crafty as a tiger, had withdrawn just before the other Indians proposed to let off the prisoners one by one, at an hour's interval ; and watching his opportunity, Clark whispered to his companions not to take the *road* ; and when they set him free, he took a roundabout way through the woods, crept home, got his rifle, returned and caught Tumphegan in the fact, watching for his prey from behind a stump with his eyes fixed upon the road by which they were expected.—The old Sachem was never heard of afterwards.

Marriage Customs. Among savages, according to Tom Moore, they have a multitude of exceeding odd usages—but have they any more ridiculous than that which prevailes here? No sooner are the happy couple *married*, than they run off together, and hide themselves in the country, as if they had done something to be ashamed of.—*Ib.*

CHEESE PARINGS.

Fashions. We are governed by the fashion-makers of another people. And who are they? French milliners—and English—no-matter whats. Hence our costly funerals and mournings—our crowded and comfortless parties.—Given the number of cubic feet in a pair of hot parlors, required the quantity of human flesh, alive and palpitating, or trying to palpitate, which you may cram into them, without suffocation, and where, as in liquids under the application of heat, all circulation has to begin upon the outside, and is communicated gradually from one particle to another, till you can see the mass radiating and gasping at all the air holes, as by a regular process of gravitation.—Hence too, our large houses and useless furniture—late hours—morning-calls after the dinner-hour of most people in the country—late dinners—and preposterous weddings—all borrowed—all foolish—and all degrading.

N. E. Galaxy.

Tight Lacing. Dr. Muzzey, of Dartmouth College has been lecturing in Northampton on tight lacing and its attendant evils, and to judge from the Northampton Courier, his lectures have produced quite a sensation in that place, but whether they will absolutely diminish the evil must be proved hereafter. The effect which these lectures have had on the "sterner sex" is obvious enough. A correspondent of the Courier calls upon the *gentlemen* to come boldly forward and *breast* the tide of female prejudice, and nobly *back* the efforts of the Professor. He also suggests that an *anti-tight-lacing society* be formed forthwith, all of whose members will pledge themselves to associate with no lady who continues this detestable practice! The heart of the editor of the Courier himself is softened by the learned lecturer's appeal to the sympathies of his audience, while describing the miseries which accompany the habit of tight lacing, and although he has hitherto lived in a state of celibacy, and is wedded to Benedictine habits, he is almost inclined to offer a *husband's arms*, the only corsets nature ever designed for the female waist, for the use of some young lady. Generous man! The ladies will doubtless appreciate his *disinterestedness.*—[Merc. Jour.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday, 9th inst. by Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr. ERASTUS KING to Miss HARRIET N. STOWELL, both of this town

In Turner, Mr. Charles G. Lander, of Bangor, to Miss Floriet Jones, of the former place.

In Turner, Mr. Ethelbert Bradford to Miss Pamelia Rowe, both of T.

In Portland, Mr. Peter Suel to Miss Mary Ann Hodgdon, both of Portland.

DIED.

In this town, on the 9th inst. Lucinda B. daughter of Mr. Reuben Chandler, aged 13 years.

In Portland, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Wm. Tukey, aged about 67.

In Baldwin, Mr William Spencer, aged about 70, a soldier of the Revolution, and of the last war.

In Augusta, Mrs Hatch, wife of Dr Alexander Hatch.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of *HEZEKIAH PIKE*, late of Paris in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, are hereby informed that a farther time of two months from the fourth Tuesday of *May* last, has been allowed them to bring in and prove their claims against said estate ; and that the commissioners will be in session to receive the same, at the Office of T J. Carter in said Paris, on the second Saturday of July next, at one o'clock P. *M.*

THOMAS CROCKER, } Commissioners.
T J. CARTER, }
Paris, June 15, 1835. 3w44

To the Hon. Justice of the Court of Common Pleas holden at Paris in and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of January 1835

YOUR petitioner respectfully represents, that he is interested as Proprietor in common, with persons to him unknown of one undivided half of a lot of land in Dixfield in said County, numbered two in the third Range of lots in said Town, containing one hundred acres by estimation—that your petitioner is desirous of holding his said share of said land in severalty. He therefore prays your Honor to order partition thereof.

GERSHOM WAIT
By HENRY FARWELL his Att'y.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss :

Court of Common Pleas, June Term, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioner give notice of the same by publishing said Petition and this order of Court thereon three weeks successively in some public news paper printed in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, which will be held at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of September next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted. Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk

Copy of Petition and Order thereon.
Attest R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Republic of Letters.

This work will in future be edited by
MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS,
who will receive the aid and advice of

Washington Irving, | *Edward Everett,*
Gulian C. Verplanck, | *Chas. F. Hoffman,*

in making the necessary selections for it.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

CONTENTS OF THE JUNE NUMBER.

PROSE :

Essays—original—on the Relations, between Masters and Mistresses, and Domestics ; Hope ; Satire and Sentiment, a sketch of fashionable life ; Interior of the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore ; Contrivances of Ants ; Irish Characteristics ; Idleness ; Knowledge of Character ;—*An* Evening with Mad. Campan of Castle Econeu ; Married Ladies ; Human Knowledge ; Village Choristers ; The *Mother* ; The Toilet, No. 9 ; Receipts ; The Peasant Girl of the Alps ; The Passing Crowd ; The Exile of Duniuce—original ; The Inn at Upton ; Prayer ; Mincrelogy ; The Physician's Visit ; Invention and Improvement ; Oratory and Authorship ; Select Sentences ; Description of the Fashion ; Essay upon Lovers ; Pleasures of the World.

POETRY :

Before the Drawing Room ; *Marius* at the Ruins of Carthage ; We are beneath the dark blue sky ; The Fallen Lime *Tree* ; Lines addressed to Mary ; Scripture Anthology—original—by N. C. Brooks, A. *M.* ; Lines to *Mary* : The American Exile ; The Anthologia of Selected Poetry, No 5, by *M* Carey, Esq ; The Anticipation.

EMBELLISHMENTS :

Philadelphia Fashions ; *Title Page* ; *Music* ; Interior of the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore ; Embroidery for the corners of *Pocket* Handkerchiefs ; Signatures of Distinguished *American* Citizens ; Mineralogy.

Price $3 per annum, payable in advance. Ten Dollars remitted in advance will command four copies.

The public will please notice that Eight numbers in the year contain Splendid Steel Engravings, and four numbers, Fashions elegantly colored.

Making in all 12 Splendid *Plates*, the cost of which alone would be more than the price of the work. Every number also contains two pages of Fashionable *Music*.

Any person wishing a Specimen number can obtain the same by addressing a line to the Publisher, Post Paid.

The Lady's Book has now been established over four years, and has met with a patronage unprecedented in the annals of periodicals. The publisher is determined that no effort shall be wanting on his part to insure a continuance of the public support.

A comparison with any other monthly publication is earnestly solicited. LOUIS A. GODEY,
June 6. 44 Athenian Buildings, *Philad.*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having closed their business in trade, request all persons indebted to them by Note or Account, of more that six months standing, to make immediate payment, to prevent cost.

I & J. CUMMINGS.
Paris, June 10th, 1835 tf44

Administrators' Sale.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, by license of the Court of Probate, thirty-five acres more or less, of an Eighty Acre gore of land lying in Hartford, in the County of Oxford, and on both sides of the County road leading from Brettun's Mills, being a part of the real estate of Ichabod Benson, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein. Sale will take place at H. Brettun's Store, in said Livermore, on Friday the seventeenth day of July next, at twelve o'clock, at noon.

ICHABOD BENSON, Aministrator.
Peru, June 9, 1835 3w44

Advertisement.

THIS day committed to me, the subscriber, Pound Keeper of the town of Norway, by Benjamin Jordan of said Norway, a stray Horse found in his inclosure doing damage. Said Horse is of a black color with a white stripe in his face and three white feet—The owner is hereby requested to pay what is legally and justly demanded, and take said horse away.

JAMES FLINT, Pound Keeper.
Norway, June 8, 1835. 3w44

Notice!

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Diantha Carr my wife, on my account : as she has left my bed and board and refuses to live with me, and been guilty of other bad conduct. I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN CARR.
Oxford, May 30th. 1835 3w44 *

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the middle of May last, a light red yearling STEER and HEIFER. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. LUTHER STONE.
Paris, June 12, 1835 3w44

YARNS.

COTTON Yarns from No. 7 to 16, first rate article, for sale cheap, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 19. 40

Woollen Cloth
MANUFACTORY
AT GRAY, ME.

THOMAS, WILSON, & Co. respectfully inform the public that they continue to carry on the Manufacturing of Woollen Cloths at Gray. They have spared no pains or expense to repair their Mill, and will have new and the most improved machinery, and first rate workmen, and will Manufacture from the raw material the following, viz :—

Cassimere at 45 to 60 cts, per yard according to quality
Satinett at 33 to 37 1-2 cts. " "
Com'n full'd cloth 33 to 37 1-2 cts. " "
" waled " 37 1-2 to 40 cts. " "
Blanketing over 2 yds wide 37 1-2 to 40 cts. " "
Flannel 1 yard wide white 17 cts. " "
" 1 " " colored 25 cts. " "
" 1 " " press'd 25 cts. " "

Cloth Dressing done as usual at 17 cts per yard.

The above will be the prices if the wool is taken and the cloth is delivered at the Mill ; if delivered at an Agent's 2 cents per yard will be added. Payment for the same to be made on delivery of the cloth manufactured, should the work prove satisfactory. Cloth will be given in exchange for wool. All wool should be well washed.

For the convenience of customers the following Agents have been appointed, with either of whom wool or orders may be left and the cloth will be manufactured and left with them for delivery :

Ross & Pope, Portland ; *Wm. Mayberry*, Gray Corner ; *James McArthur*, Lamington ; *Josiah Davis*, Standish ; *Moses Latte, Jr.* Windham ; *G. D. Dickinson*, Lewiston Falls ; *Holbrook & Gore*, Freeport ; *Smith & Bennett*, Norway ; *S. Crockett, & Co.*, Paris ; *Benson & Chute*, Naples ; *Jonathan C. Lewis*, Buxton Centre.

May, 1835. 6 m 40

Farms For Sale.

On the Androscoggin River, two miles from Rumford Corner.

ONE farm of one hundred and twenty acres of Intervale with outlands—or fifty acres of Intervale with outlands and buildings, as may best suit the purchaser, may be had on favorable terms. Persons wishing to purchase will call on CUSHMAN & KIMBALL.
Rumford Point, February 23, 1835.

New Goods,
ASA THAYER, JR.
NORWAY-VILLAGE,

HAS just received and for sale, an extensive assortment of ENGLISH, *India*, & AMERICAN GOODS, Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Clerit, and *Mixed* BROADCLOTHS ; Kerseys, Kerseymeres, Satinetts, and Vestings ; French and English *Merino*, *Circassians*, Bombazetts, and Bombazines. English, French and American CALICOES. Sarsnet, Synchaw, Gro de napp, *Poidrny* and India SILKS. Silk and *Crape* Shawls and *Hdkfs*. *Tickings*, Sheetings, and Shirtings, brown and bleached. With a handsome assortment of FANCY ARTICLES.

Also,—Crockery, Glass, and Hard WARE, Looking Glasses, &c. With a prime assortment of W. I. Goods, such as *Molasses*, Havanna, White, and Brown SUGAR. Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS.

Likewise,—A prime assortment of Gentlemens' Pumps and Slippers ; Lady's Kid and *Morocco* Shoes.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.
June 8, 1835.

CALICOES—*For Sale.*

1500 Yards *CALICO* just rece'd, from 10 to 37 1-2 cts per yd. by
S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 12, 1835. 40

JOEL C. VIRGIN,
PRACTITIONER AT LAW,

Bethel, Maine.

Reference, { PETER C. VIRGIN, Rumford.
STEPHEN CHASE, Fryeburg.
NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Thomas Crocker, Esq. on Paris-Hill, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

S. CROCKETT & CO.

They have on hand and will continue to keep a full and extensive assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS, which they will sell on as good Terms as can be purchased in this or any other place in the vicinity.

They will be happy to wait with promptitude and facility on all those who may favor them with a call.

SEWALL CROCKETT,
GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE.
Paris, *April* 27, 1835 tf is 37

STEAM PACKET
BANGOR.
CAPT. SAMUEL H. HOWES.
BOSTON, PORTLAND, & BANGOR.

FARE from Boston to Portland, $3 ; from Portland to Bangor, $4 ; and found.

The elegant low pressure Steam Packet Bangor, Capt. Samuel H. Howes, will leave Boston every Saturday at 5 P. M. for Portland and Bangor : arrives at Portland Sunday morning ; leaves Portland same morning at 6 o'clock for Bangor, touching at Owlshead, Belfast, Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrives at Bangor same evening.

Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock ; arrive at Portland same evening. Leaves Portland for Boston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

For Portland, will leave Boston every Thursday, 5 P. M.

From Portland for Boston, will leave every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Freight will not be received on board after 4 P. M. on the days of sailing.

This splendid Steam Packet was built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, of New York, of the very best materials for strength, equal to any in the United States. She is almost 400 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea route.

Her engine was from the manufactory of J. P. Allaire of New York, and has proved to be equal to any in use in this country, by constant use the whole of last season and not requiring any repairs.

In the fitting up of this Packet no expenses have been spared to contribute to the comfort or safety of passengers. She is provided with two powerful forcing pumps and suction hose ; also a Fire Engine to be kept on her deck, in case of Fire to operate on any part of the boat. Five large boats, a large number of India rubber and cork Matrasses, one of which will sustain four persons on the water.

She is rigged with fore and aft sails, in case of accident to the Engine, that can be managed as any other vessel.

Many improvements have been made during the winter, under the immediate inspection of Capt. Howes. She has been on the Salem railway and coppered. Her cabins have been lighted, several state rooms made on her main deck, and completely and thoroughly over hauled.

All Goods, Money, Valuables, or Baggage, at the risk of the owners of the same.

☞ Travellers may depend on the above arrangements being made until further notice.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MUDGE,
Corner of Middle & Union Streets.
Portland, May 11, 1835. tf 40

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

HAVE on hand a prime lot of stout Portland *Sheetings*, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen and Cotton Drillings, cotton Flannel and Ticking.
May 18. 40

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to Doct. GROVER of Bethel, upon Book-Account, that his Books are left with the subscriber for adjustment. Immediate payment, or some other arrangement is requested, and will prevent cost. WILLIAM FRYE.
Bethel, March 11, 1835. 35

Lady's Fancy Hdkfs.

SEWING SILK, RAW SILK, and CRAPE *HDKFS.*, for sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris, May 16, 1835, 40

JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

* MONSON, (ME.)

In the vicinity of Moosehead Lake.

For Sale

DR. DEXTER'S *Vegetable Restorative ELIXIR*, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 14. 40

JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE CHEAP!!!

A large assortment of *Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts*, by S CROCKETT, & Co.
May 12. 40

SHOES.

A new lot of Lady's *Kidd and Morocco SHOES*, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 15, 1835. 40

State of Maine.

RESOLVE in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers.

RESOLVED, that each non-commissioned Officer and soldier of the Revolutionary Army, who enlisted to serve during the War, or for a term not less than three years, and actually served not less than three years in said army; who at the time of his enlistment, was an inhabitant of Massachusetts Proper or the District of Maine, and is now an inhabitant of this State, and who has not already received a grant of land or money in lieu thereof from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and each widow of such officer or soldier, who at the time of his decease was an inhabitant of this State—shall be entitled to receive two hundred acres of land, to be selected from either of the following Townships to wit:—Township number two, Indian Purchase, in the County of Penobscot, reserving all the Pine timber thereon; the same having been heretofore sold—and Letter D. in the second Range of Townships West of the East line of the State, in the County of Washington. And each non-commissioned officer and soldier who was honorably discharged before the expiration of three years from the time of entering the service, in consequence of wounds received in the service, or other bodily infirmity—and each Widow of such officer or soldier, and the Widow of every non-commissioned officer or soldier who died in the service within three years from the time of his entering the same—shall, if in all other respects coming within the provision of this Resolve, be entitled to receive a like grant of land, to be selected as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorised and directed to cause the said Townships as soon as may be, to be surveyed and laid out into convenient lots of two hundred acres each; and to execute a conveyance of one lot to every officer, soldier and widow aforesaid, who shall prove his or her claims to the satisfaction of said Land Agent on or before the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. And every such officer, soldier or widow, who shall establish his or her claim as aforesaid, before the survey of land shall be completed, shall be entitled to receive from the Land Agent a certificate, stating that he or she is entitled to two hundred acres of land under the provisions of this Resolve; which certificate shall be conclusive evidence to entitle the lawful holder thereof to a conveyance in fee simple, of one of the two hundred acre lots aforesaid, whenever said land shall be surveyed and laid out as herein provided.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorized to procure at the expense of the State, from the Land Agent, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and from the Pension Office at Washington, certified copies of all such documents and records as he may deem necessary or useful in carrying into effect the provisions of this Resolve. And it shall be his duty to keep correct plans of all surveys which shall be made as aforesaid, and to mark upon each lot the name of the person who shall first make choice of the same, and also to keep a record of the names and places of abode, and such other material circumstances relating to the several claimants, as may be deemed necessary to obviate all disputes respecting the justice of their claims.

RESOLVED, That every officer, soldier, and widow aforesaid, who shall become the owner of land under the provision of these Resolves, shall hold the same exempt from attachment and mense process or execution.

In the House Repr's. March 16, 1835.
Read and Passed.
JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.
In Senate, March 16, 1835 Read & Passed.
JOSIAH PIERCE, President.
March 17, 1835, Approved.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
Augusta, March 26, 1835

The "Resolve in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers," passed March 17, 1835, having made it my duty to decide upon the applications for land under the provisions of said Resolve, I have established the following rules and regulations:

All officers and soldiers will be required to subscribe and make oath to the truth of a declaration, setting forth the material facts respecting their service; among which the following particulars must be embraced:—Their place of residence at the time of enlistment; the regiment in which they served; the name of the Colonel; the date of their discharge; the reasons why they were discharged; their residence March 17, 1835; that neither they nor others claiming under them, have ever received a grant of land or money from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that they are justly entitled to a grant of land under the provisions of said Resolve. The declaration of widows will assert, "according to the best of their knowledge and belief," all the foregoing particulars respecting their former husbands, also that at the time of their decease they were inhabitants of this State. This must be accompanied by certificates of the Judge of Probate, that satisfactory evidence has been adduced that the applicant was the lawful wife, and is the widow of the person in whose name the claim is made.

The Agent will give certificates agreeably to the provisions of said Resolve, to such as shall produce their declarations and other accompanying evidence sufficient to establish their claims at the Land Office in Augusta, during each session of the Governor and Council, through the year.

Mr. William Woart, Jr. Augusta, will receive the declarations and examine the evidence of applicants, and his decision will be final, unless facts should come to the knowledge of the Agent, before issuing a certificate, having a tendency to discredit the evidence adduced in support of the claim. All applications and all communications upon the subject, must be made direct to William Woart, Jr., at Augusta. The copies of documents required for the direction of the Agent in deciding upon applications, will be procured as early as the middle of May.

Whenever the surveys of the townships named in the Resolve, shall have been completed by the Surveyor General, and the plans and field notes returned to this Office, deeds will be forthwith executed upon the application of the "lawful holders" of certificates.

JOHN HODGDON, *Land Ag't of Maine.*
April 1, 1835. 38

Revolutionary Soldiers.

THE subscriber will prepare the declarations for such REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS as choose to apply under the Resolve of the Legislature of Maine.
THOMAS CLARK.

To the Public.

THE Fifty-second number of the Republic of Letters will close the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of a like kind which have followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such alterations and improvements as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim upon the reading community.

Since the work has been in the hands of the present publisher, he has endeavored to ascertain as far as practicable, the views of the subscribers in relation to one or two matters important to the interest of the work.

The first is in relation to the change in its form. It has been the opinion of the present publisher from the first, that the octavo form—being one half of the present size, would be preferable; and he is gratified that the subscribers with whom he has been enabled to confer, have almost unanimously expressed the same opinion.—The form of the work will therefore be changed at the commencement of the second year to octavo, each number containing thirty-two pages.

The second points, in relation to the selections for the work. The opinions of subscribers in this are extremely various—so much so as to render it impossible to satisfy all. Thus far it has been our object to give as much variety as possible, and at the same time to introduce into each volume one or two works of some magnitude. Some objection has been made to works which occupy from eight to ten numbers, as far as practicable this in future will be avoided.

The "Republic of Letters" is a reprint of *Standard Literature;* works, therefore, which are new and ephemeral, are necessarily excluded.

The future volumes will embrace more of historical works, biography, and travels, than hitherto.

The first Number of the second year will contain 'Elia' by Charles Lamb, one of the most beautiful and popular works of the time—to be followed by Voltaire's Peter the Great—Calamities of Authors, by D'Israeli, &c. &c.; and in the course of the volume will be published some volume of History, prepared under the superintendance of Dr. Lardner, by Sir Walter Scott, T. Moore, Esq., Mackintosh, and others.

The work will be published weekly as heretofore, at 6 1-4 cents per Number, or three Dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance. Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents.

All Subscribers who now receive the work by mail, are requested to forward their subscriptions for the second year if they wish the work continued to them.

The two volumes contain the following works, and may be had bound, or in numbers:—

The Man of Feeling, by Mckenzie. The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith. The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe. The Letters of Lady Wortly Montague. Rasselas, by Dr Johnson. Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole. The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays. Lights and Shadows of Scottish life, by Wilson. The Adventures of Gil Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet. Julia de Roubine, by Mckenzie. Mazeppa, by Lord Byron. The Tapestried Chamber, by Walter Scott. The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood. Zeluco, by Dr. Moore. Essays, moral, economical, and political, by the Lord Chancellor Bacon. Chevy Chase. L'Allegro, by Milton. Il Penseroso, by Milton. Italian and Spanish Proverbs. The History of Charles XII., by Voltaire. Manfred, by Lord Byron. Ali's Bride, a Tale, by T. Moore, Esq. Elizabeth, by Mrs. Cotton. Retaliation, by Goldsmith. The Man of the World, by Mckenzie. Gulliver's Travels, by Swift. Essay on the Human Understanding, by Locke. Don Quixote, by Cervantes. Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed to the subscriber,
GEO. DEARBORN,
Publisher, 38 Gold Street,
New York.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber, on Monday the 2d inst., a *dark brown HORSE*, of a middling size, with a white stripe in the face and white on all four of his feet—Said horse is nine years old this spring—feets square. Whoever will secure said horse, and give information to the subscriber by Mail or otherwise, shall be handsomely rewarded.
ABEL BISBEE.
North Paris, June 6, 1835. 4w43*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public, that they shall have in operation in a few days, near Wesbourn's Mills, so called, in Paris, a good CARDING MACHINE, with a new set of Cards, where wool will be dried and carded at a fair price, with despatch, and all damages will be paid if the wool is brought in good order.

Wool will be received in payment at a fair price, and prompt attention will be paid to said Machine.
H G RUSS,
E DRAKE
Paris, May 22, 1835. 3 w 41

SIR HENRY.

THIS valuable and noble *STUD HORSE* will stand on Paris Hill on Tuesdays, and the remainder of the time at the Stable of Anthony Bennett in Norway.—The farmers of Oxford County have now a favorable opportunity of improving their breed of Horses, by a trial of this superior, well known and hardy race, whose colts have been much admired.

Terms—$2, for the season—$4 the season—$5, to warrant a colt.
BENNETT & HIGGINS.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, unless previously sold at private sale, on the twenty-third day of June next, at the house of Mr. Charles Stearns, in Bethel, at one o'clock P. M. all the Real Estate of Mary Ann Stearns, minor, daughter of Nathan Stearns late of Bethel, deceased.
TIMOTHY CHAPMAN, Guardian.
Bethel, May 26, 1835. 3w42*

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,::::Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber. Collector of said Fryeburg for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of Owners	No. of Lots.	No of Divis.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax. $ cts
Richard Russell, supposed owner, 1 Saw Mill,				500	4,41
R. Russell, r't of Wm. Eaton,	1-3	31		200	1,76
" " "	1-3	27			
Unk. r't of John Chandler, Jr.		22		300	2,64
" " of Moses Day,	1-3	39	4	150	1,32
" " of Abiel Chandler,		18	4 140	550	4,85
" A. McMillan,		11	100	200	1,76
" John Evans,			5	150	1,32
" " David Evans	1-2	24		200	1,76
" " Ezekiel Walker, part of a lot near Charle's pond,			3	30	26
Heirs of Beza Tucker supposed owners, r't of A McMillan,		5		50	600 5,29
" " Benj. Russell part of		26			
" " Pine Plain,				6	120 1,04
Job C. Lord supposed owner, Right of Moses Day,		27		70	480 4,22
" of Ezekiel Walker,		23			
Unk. r't of John Charles p't of		4		15	45 39
" Evan's pine plain,				7	21 18
" r t of Joseph Frye,		53	4		150 1,32
James Lord sup'd o'nr, Oreland,				1 1-2	80 70
" " Upland,				81-2	
Unk. r't of Ezekiel Walker,	1-4		4		125 1,10
" " of H. Weston, part of			4		90 78
" " Moses Day,		30		59	200 1,76
" " of Benj. Barker,		43	4	63	140 1,22
" " John Stark,		6		60	450 3,99
Smith & Dodge sup'd owners, r't of Mark Stacy,		22	3	108	324 2,85
Unk. r't of John Evans, upland,		1		40	100 88
" " of Benj. Russell, N.E side		6		27	270 2,37
" " A McMillan,		9			150 1,32
" " John Chandler, S. part		19		17	221 1,94
" A lot adjoining the Moses Ames lot and lot No. 41, laid to the right of David Page, and adjoining Lovell's Pond and a lot formerly owned by John Evans					100 1,16
Unk. House & lot formerly owned by Moses Pattee,					900 7,90
James Thoms, supposed owner, lot near Wm. Haley's				40	120 1,05
Unk. r't of S Farrington,			5		500 4,41
Ivory H. Pike supposed owner, House and lot near Kimball brook bridge,		39		15	60 52
Unk. r't of James Hazletine,					300 2,64
" Lot laid out on upper Kezer river to complete the rights of Moses Day,				35	105 92
Robert Gibson supposed owner, 7-8 of a house, barn, and land,					280 2,46
Unk. right of Ezra Coster,		1	4	92	460 4,04
" "		60	5		150 1,32
" " E. Colby,		59			120 1,05
" " of David Page, part of Lewis land and buildings,		41		25	200 1,76
Unk. r't of Moses Ames,		40			100 88
" "		39			100 88
" " of Oliver Peabody,		5	3		100 88
" " of Samuel Ingalls,		22	3		180 1,58
" Lot formerly owned by Leighton Johnson,				10	100 88
David Webster supposed owner, (School District tax) Store and lot at the corner,					800 2,21
r t of Joseph Frye,		6		26	520 1,43
" John Charles,		5		13	260 71
" John Webster,		4		19	265 73
" "		8		47	200 55
Unk. r't of Samuel Osgood adjoining the Mill farm,				35	104 29
Unk. r't of Moses Ames adjoining the above,			3	62	157 52
Unk. Minister right,		10	3	88	264 73
do.		1	5		
" r't of Philip Eastman,		49	1	44	132 36
" " Moses Ames,		4	2	40	123 33
" " David Page,		3	2	41	123 33
" " John Evans,		1	2	41	123 33
" " Samuel Osgood,		2	2	42	126 34
" " Abraham Bradley,		6	2	50	150 41
" " Benj. Russell,		5	2	41	123 23
" " Stephen Farrington		4	3	36	108 30
" " John Webster,		12	5	30	90 25
" " John Evans,		1	1	22	66 18
" " John Charles,		4	5	40	80 22
" " Moses Ames,		5	5	40	80 22
" " James Clement,		10	5	35	105 30

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before *TUESDAY the first day of September next*, so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the tavern of Samuel Souther, in said Fryeburg, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BENJ. WYMAN, Collector of Fryeburg for 1834.
Fryeburg, May 20, 1835. 3m41

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO, AND MUSEUM.

AS the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz:—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for $12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus

1. Those who have paid or now pay $5 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which separately is $6, on the payment of $7.

2. Those who have paid or now pay $6 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately $5, on the payment of $6.

3. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to $12 on the whole.

4 The Circulating Library and Museum will be sent to the same address on the payment of $10.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together, comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age, than is issued in a periodical form from any other ounce in the United states, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families as the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published, in the Museum and Port Folio it is to be found by experience that every thing we could wish is taken from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting merely political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles.

These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.
ADAM WALDIE,
43 207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ON the Petition of REUEL WASHBURN, Administrator on the estate of CHARLES BENJAMIN, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of four hundred and three dollars and fifteen cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Guardian of SARAH THOMAS and RACHEL THOMAS, minor children of WILLIAM THOMAS late of North Yarmouth, in the county of Cumberland, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said wards.

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said county, on the sixteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

JAMES FARRIS,

late of Hebron, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

MARTHA FARRIS.
Hebron, May 26, 1835. 3w42

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

EPHRAIM RICKER, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JUDAH TEAGUE, late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate

Ordered,

That the said Ricker give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

UPON the petition of JOHN HEARSEY Administrator of the estate of WILLARD MASON late of Turner in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death in the sum of one thousand and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the Petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*
Copy, Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

MARY MASON named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of DANIEL MASON, late of Bethel, in said county, Clerk, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Mary give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

NATHANIEL TYLER Administrator of the estate of EBENEZER TYLER, late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County Oxford, of the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ON the petition of GIDEON CUSHMAN, Jr. Executor of the last Will and Testament of CALEB CUSHMAN, late of Hebron in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, and the legacies, by the sum of one hundred dollars, and praying for license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts, legacies, and incidental charges, as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured.

Ordered,

That the petitioner gives notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

SAMUEL POOR named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of ELIPHALET DUNN, late of Andover North Surplus, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Poor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

CHANDLER RUSSELL,

late of Peru, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JOANNA RUSSELL.
Peru, May 26, 1835.

GEORGE H. KENDALL

No. 26, Middle Street, Portland,

OPPOSITE THE FOOT OF FREE STREET,

IS now opening 40 packages of *English, French,* and *American* DRY GOODS: among which are BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, *Sattinetts,* Vestings, Linens, Bishop and Long Lawns, Book and Swiss Muslins, Sacerilla, cordeo, figured and check'd Cambrics, plain white do Dimotios, 4, 5 and 6-4 Nett Laces, Insertions, Edgings, Quillings, Bombazines, Italian Cravats, Silk fancy do. Choppas, Bandannas, Spitalfield and Pongee Hdkfs, Ladies fancy do. Damask Napkins, 6, 7, 8-4 Damask Cloths, 5, 6, 7, 8-4 Plaid Cloths, 6, 7, 8-4 figured do double Damasks, Russia Diapers, Crash, Flannels, Cambrics, Spool Cottons, Bonnet Cambrics, colr'd do. Italian Sewings, Cotton Fringes, Merino and Thibet Shawls, Silk and Sewing Silk do, Tickings, Drillings, Gingham, Checks, bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, rich London twill'd, Merino twill'd light London, Velvet (a new style,) Shally and American Prints, Indigo Blue, and Mourning do. white, black & colored Cotton and Linen Thread, Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Braids, Padding, Canvass, Dowlas, Silesias, brown and black Linen, Morcans.

SILKS.

Gro de Swiss, Poux de Soix, twill'd Satin Levantines, black, blue black and colored

GRO DE NAPS.

Synchaws, Sarsnetts, colored Florences, White Satins, and a great variety of figured Silks.

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Satin, Lustrings, Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbonds, of a rich and new style.

HOSIERY.

Gentlemen's Ribb'd & plain black worsted half hose, Ladies' blk. & col'd worsted hose, White Cott. do. Brown cotton Clock'd do. Silk do. Embroidered Cotton do.

GLOVES.

Ladies' White Silk and Kid Gloves, Blk & Col'd Silk Hoskin and Kid do. Picnic do. a newarticle, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.
March 9, 1835. 2mis31

Consumption,

Asthma, and Catarrh.

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms—oppression of the breast—greenish and bloody spittle—ulcerated lungs and hectic fever—shrivelled extremities, and a general emaciation of the whole body—prostration of strength—flushed cheeks—swollen feet and legs—and at last, in the full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale,—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered, is

DR RELFE'S

Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

Price $1 for whole boxes, of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been successfully treated by the administration of

DR RELFE'S

AROMATIC PILLS.

They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific—they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system,—revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.

Price $1,50 a box.

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Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 4 [No. 2.] e5poy

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